Nisei teachers spit on their hands, roll-up their sleeves, sharpen pencils, and practice the birch

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

A wonderful summer ends and up pops that eternal warning — Only hundred shopping days till Xmas

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School Bells Call Once More For Youngsters

It was back to school again for Nisei youngsters across Canada as the long summer holiday ended this week. Mothers and sisters busily prepared them for the new term shopping for their needs through catalogues and newspaper ads. In Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, black-haired, brown-eyed evacuee-relocees will trek with their chums to receive their three-R's at their local district school. In British Columbia, B.C. Security Commission schools with Nisei teachers fresh with ideas from the 4-weeks course at the New Denver Summer School wait eagerly for the new term and everything points to a successful second year.

Working against many hardships and obstacles, the school program for the interior towns as it opens next Tuesday, September 7, nevertheless, appears to be efficiently organized.

INSPECTOR APPOINTED

An indication that improvements are being sought is seen in the appointment of Mr. Anstey, former vice-principal of the Provincial Normal School to the position of inspector.

This is in line, it is understood, with recommendations made by A. R. Lord, head of the Vancouver Normal School, as to the necessity for a survey of existing school conditions. It is believed that a thorough-going reshuffling of classes and grades and co-ordination of school schedules among the different centres may follow.

At present Kaslo and Sandon have been the only two Commission centres which have held graduation and promotion exercises. The remaining towns are expected to complete their terms at the end of November.

The crowded school situation in the Slocan Centre appears to be heading toward a solution with the report

(See "SCHOOL" P. 8)

Southern Ontario

Admiration for Stout Folks East

Thought of Them As A Problem "Stupid"

By TOM SHOYAMA

Every hour or so the L. & P. S. sways out of London past the C.N. station on the left and the big coal-dusty sign that blares out with "Imperial Fuels" on the right. Boarding the old-fashioned cars just after "brunch", we felt for all the world that we might have been setting out for New Westminster on the tram once more, and half an hour later lurching to a stop in the city of St. Thomas, we might have been looking up Columbia Street in the Royal City any sleepy Sunday afternoon in June.

A courteous citizen lolling in a shop doorway, gave us our directions, and shortly after we were sitting around the table listening to the experiences the first Japanese family in the city had been through in their 2000-mile pioneering journey of the past year.

INTERESTING STORY

We listened a lot to many an interesting story and comment during that week in the country — among others to the Yatabes, Adachis and Naganobus on Mitchell Hepburn's famous farm; to the Nishikawaras, Ujiyes, Takimotos and out in the tomato fields with the camp gang at Beamsville; to the men holding their noses in the overpowering stench of Darling & Co., the corner druggist, and taxi driver in Chatham; the Mototsunes, Miyasakas, Shimas and the young boys at Jordan Station; to Kay Kato at a Vineland girls' farm camp; to the paunchy station agent and lanky farmer at Charing Cross; in the lantern-lit farm camp down in the deep south of Essex.

Even two months later you recall your admiration for these folk, especially for those who took the lead in "going east" over a year ago, seeking a place where their worth as human beings, not just as beasts of burden, might be respected. And conversely, of course, it seems that your impatience grows with those of us who submit to any amount of insult for the sake of a slim pitiful security—such as we seem to see so often in British Columbia today.

We found no one living in luxury, making good wages in short hours without exertion. Neither did we find

(See "RIGHTS" P. 8)

Rev. Shimizu Visits Raymond District Arrives in Toronto

RAYMOND, ALTA.—Rev. K. Shimizu, United Church minister from Kaslo, B.C., arrived in Lethbridge on Tuesday evening, Aug. 17, on the first lap of a tour of the many Japanese communities across Canada.

Rev. Nakayama and a group of friends met him at the station and [illegible] him to Welling where he addressed a meeting of about twenty-five people.

On Wednesday, Aug. 25, he visited the Mennonite colony in the district [illegible] saw "dry farming". After [illegible] talked with a group of representatives of pre-war farmers, evacuee [illegible] and youths, on the [illegible] "The Prospects of Japanese Farmers in Southern Alberta".

[illegible] very dry this year, but [illegible] and beets are not too bad [illegible] reported.

[illegible] arrived in Toronto [illegible], Sept. 3.

Sugar Beet Crop Down Slightly This Year Says Butte Progress

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta—A slight reduction in the 1943 sugar beet crop in southern Alberta is foreseen in a report made by the Picture Butte Progress last week. Although the fields are generally in dry condition and has suffered from lack of irrigation, a good crop is in sight, however.

Weight samples of the sugar beets were taken on August 20 as usual. According to Ernest Benton, agricultural superintendent, the weight samples have shown that the weight of each beet is below that of previous years, the beet stand being regarded as the poorest since the factory was built. The weight of the tops of each is above average showing that the crop has considerable growth yet if water is applied, 90 per cent of the fields being badly in need of irrigation.

Dr. Shuichi Kusaka Appointed Instructor At Smith College

NORTHAMPTON Mass.— Dr. Shuichi Kusaka, former Vancouver Nisei, has been appointed to the faculty of Smith College, one of the foremost women's colleges in America.

Dr. Kusaka graduated from the University of B.C. in 1937, winning the Governor-General's gold medal awarded to the student heading the graduating class in Arts and Science. He continued with post-graduate study in advanced theoretical physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California, receiving his Ph.D. from the latter institution.

For the past year he has been engaged in original research at the celebrated Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, where the noted Albert Einstein is a professor.

Wood-Fuel Cutting

PRODUCTION FULL SPEED BY JAPANESE WORKERS

Vancouver Won't Shiver This Winter As Evacuees Sweat in Interior Hills

Last June, an order-in-council approved the use of Japanese Labor in wood-fuel cutting and timber operations. The last month found items in the newspapers on the cordwood cutting in the Kootenay area in the vicinity of the interior housing centres. This plan, to alleviate the fuel shortage and to prevent the recurrence of Vancouver's shivering last winter is now in full progress and George C. Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, reported some weeks ago that the program was "progressing satisfactorily."

BY A STAFF WRITER

KASLO, B.C.—The road branches off the Kaslo-Nelson highway a little past the Kaslo golf course and winds and climbs steadily for three and a half miles through tall thin trees that are the feature of interior forests. Fallen logs and some neglected pieces of cut wood litter the sides of the narrow rough car-path. "Washboard" is too mild a term to apply to the condition of the way because the bumps are real man-sized ones ... driving a big three-ton truck with a full load down this road would be no picnic.

The last part of the road up to the scene of the woodcutting operations is the product of many hours of back-breaking labor. The road gang had hacked, hewed, and shoveled the road out of hitherto untouched wild bush.

The fresh crisp air of the mountain side is broken by the clear ringing incisive sound of swinging sledge or wedge, the smooth hum of the bucking saws, and the cries of the gang sliding split wood down chutes to the road.

It is hard work up there: sweating, muscle-wracking backaching work. On one side the falling crew is steadily sawing at a tall hemlock ... the top sways tentatively ... the call of "Timber!" from two or three throats, a scramble for safety .... Crack! Swoosh .... and a thunderous Crash!!

BUCKING CREW

Members of the bucking crew take over then with saws and wedges, some in work shirts and caps or hats, others stripped to the waist, colourful bandannas on dark heads, gleaming

(See "WOOD" P. 8)

Japanese Labor

Retained as Long As Help Needed

Three Men Appointed To Consider Permits

KELOWNA, B.C.—Japanese labor will be retained only as long as the shortage of labor exists, and "where it is found that a man with a family is indispensable to a farmer, and no substitute labor is available, the committee shall have power to grant family permits, but these shall be avoided if at all feasible." These were the decisions reached after five hours deliberation by a seven-man committee of growers and city representatives called together to reach agreement on the central Okanagan's labor policy.

Three men were appointed to the committee which will administer all matters covering residence and employment pertaining to Japanese.

The meeting decided that the three-man committee should have the power to recommend to the B.C. Security Commission what permits should be granted. The conditions are:

Each individual case will be considered on its own merit. Permits will be on a temporary basis, dating from November 15 and December 31, and shall be reviewed on January 1, 1944, when further limited terms or seasonal permits may be granted, not to extend past November 15 of any year. Applications for permits must be made in writing by the farmer employer on or before a date to be set by the committee.

In a statement last June, following agitation from Kelowna for the removal of Japanese, G. C. Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, stated that all Japanese who had entered the district after December 7, 1941 would be removed by November 15, 1943, unless the Commission received a formal request for deferment of their removal.

Some [illegible] Japanese, who have long been settled in the district, are not affected by the discussions and Kelowna residents state that they have no particular quarrel with them.

Leaders at Camp

HAMILTON, Ont.—Four Nisei girls, June Yada, Kay Yamaga, Margaret Nishikawara and Sue Onishi, acted as camp leaders at the Rest All Camp, Port Ryerson, on Lake Erie, near Hamilton, not long ago. The camp is composed of junior girls from the Church of the Redeemer, St. Christopher's Church and All People's Church.

A picture of a group from the camp, with Kay Yamaga and June Yada, appeared in a recent issue of the Hamilton Spectator.

'British-Canadian' and 'Canadian Soldier' Defend Nisei in Letters To the Editor

Two letters to the editor, separated by three provinces and two thousand miles, went to speak for the Japanese Canadians over recent articles printed in news papers across country.

A letter signed "A Canadian Soldier" writing to the Toronto Daily Star last week, brandede the recent meeting of the Toronto Board of Control which discussed the "problem confronting Toronto regarding Japanese Canadians" as "infantile".

During the course of the meeting, the controllers of the board are quoted as saying, "I wouldn't trust a Jap outside an internment camp," and "I wouldn't trust on inside an internment camp."

Said the soldier's letter;

"In infantile terms the board declares that anyone of Japanese extraction is not to be trusted, either outside or inside an internment camp. Such a remark leads to internal disunity and racial strife, and thus sabotage the war effort. As one who came to know these Canadians of Japanese origin through participation in the sport of ju-jitsu, I feel that another point of view should be expressed. The entire evacuation and supervision of these 23,000 people was and is at present a federal matter. The very small minority who were suspected of being potential fifth columnists are now interned and the rest at liberty have been proven absolutely loyal to Canada and to her democratic institutions."

NOT RACE WAR

Many young Canadian Japanese have attempted to join the armed forces but have been rejected solely on account of their racial origin and others have been refused war work despite the critical labor shortage, declared the writer, and continued, unlike our enemies, we must remember that we are not consider every Canadian of Italian, German, or Japanese extraction, our enemy.

"If we were to adopt the attitude of the board of control on this question, we would not only intern the above mentioned Canadians, but would also take action against those of Finnish, Rumanian and Hungarian extraction since the countries from which they or their ancestors originally came are now fighting the Allies.

If this is case, then why is discrimination levelled against the Japanese element only, asks the letter. As one who has volunteered for active service and is being asked to give his life, if need be, so that freedom and democratic rights may be made available to all regardless of color, I vigorously protest the expressed views and the [illegible] tactics of the Toronto Board of Control, the soldier [illegible].

VANCOUVER, B.C.—"There are other angles to this matter, which, in the cause of common honesty should be clearly stated," declares a "British Canadian" writing to the Vancouver Sun to give his opinion on the recent Bruce Hutchison article (New Canadian, Aug. 28) stated that the chance of deporting the Japanese Canadian was practically nil.

"I doubt if any useful purpose is served by this studied confusion of which Mr. Hutchison is a past master, states the writer in beginning his letter.

"One (angle) is that the Canadians born of any race have the right to vote in the provincial elections in any province except any province excepting B.C. and have the right to vote in the federal election even in B.C. but are prevented from doing so by keeping them off the voter's list."

UN-BRITISH

It behooves politicians of B.C. of every party to get busy now and pass an honest immigration law and stop this rotten un-British practice of refusing the ballot to a minority, says the writer.

And still another matter should be mentioned in this connection, continues the "British Canadian", and that is that it is time the right type of people interest themselves in their [illegible] political party and either force [illegible] that have [illegible] the affairs of the government in their own selfish interests and will otherwise continue to do so.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

The Word "Nisei"

With the advent of Nisei journals in the United States and in Canada, the word "Nisei" has seen much use and has been given much publicity to the "outside" through regular use in articles, in stories and in the headings. It has become so much a part of ourselves that even seeing the word in the headings of papers other than Japanese Canadian or Japanese American publications does not carry an element of surprise.

Now, a reader in Vancouver has come up with the suggestion that the word "Nisei" be struck off the Japanese Canadian vocabulary. "Nisei" is a handy term, he states, and it may be endeared to you, but it is time to bury it.

The reason this reader gives for his suggestion is stated in a comment that the friend of the writer in eastern Canada made on hearing the word for the first time. I thought it was a sort of a foreigner, the friend stated.

The word "Nisei", meaning second generation comes from two Japanese characters, "Ni" meaning two or second and "Sei" meaning generation. No doubt it is true as the writer states that persons on hearing the word for the first time do wonder what the word means and its foreignestic quality cannot be doubted; but the handiness and the accuracy of the word cannot be argued or doubted neither.

But it is interesting to forecast what the future will hold for the word "Nisei". Not many years ago, if there had been an Issei pres in English, the wword would have been "Issei". When the Sansei take ourplace, the word will be "Sansei". In effect, the life of the word "Nisei" seems to be only for a generation. It is still more interesting to note that when the Nisei presents his status, he presents himself as Japanese Canadian, not as "Nisei". Perhaps the word can be best explained as a familiar nickname that has crept into the columns of the papers and has stayed there.

A SCHOOL PAPER

"Tales From Tashme"

TASHME, B.C.—A neat 16-page mimeographed school paper, "Tales From Tashme" was the product presented by the combined literary, artistic and physical efforts of the three Grade 8 classes.

The paper contains interesting write-ups of the three senior classes, club news, activity news, sports and reports on the various events that took place in Tashme during the last year, one item gives an forecast of the future of Tashme in1960 when the population will be according to the writer, "ten thousand super babies, super children, super women and super men."

The outstanding section of the "Tales" was the Literary section. In "Tashme Town" Naomi Kato writes:

"Tashme, one of the largest evacuation centres, is surrounded on all sides by towering mountains. Its population of 2,600 live in about 350 black tar-papered cabins, the Japanese Apartments, the "A" Buildings and in the Log Cabins along "Bacon Avenue".

"We have ten avenues, and a "Main Street" called Tashme Boulevard. There are wash houses and community baths, four in all to remind the folk that even under abnormal conditions, cleanliness is still next to godliness.

"Tashme has a new 50-bed hospital which was completed last January. It is a beautiful building and the doctor and the dentist have their offices there. And directly across the Creek is the Staff Apartment, the home of the Commission staff.

"Our civic centre, and business district is in the heart of Tashme town. This includes the general store, warehouse, general office, shoeshop, welfare office, post office, fire hall, power plant office and the school."

In another section, the town of Tashme is revealed by the students candidly and in a proletarian manner.

A Tashme House

Four bedrooms and a kitchen
Five windows and a door
White paper on the ceilin'
Tarpaper on the floor.

—Jeannine Tsuyuki

A word of advice is by Hideko Matsui to the gossipers of Tashme.

Tashme Gossipers

The depths of Tashme gossips
Are never to be found,
Up comes a minor setup
And Tashme whirls around.

With tongues forever moving
The idle women pass
From door to door their sayings
Which nothing can surpass.

Stop! Stop! I tell ye ladies
Ere Tashme will be known
As ghost town's gossip city
Let the news alone.

Dispersal A Good Plan

NELSON, B. C.—This Federal must not be left on our lap, declared a full column editorial of the Nelson Daily News, Nelson, B.C., last week.

"(There)... has arisen the demand that all the Japanese be sent to Japan when the war ends. That might be a practical solution, but it does not seem to be so. Seven or eight thousand of the 25,000 Japanese were born in Canada, about an equal number are British subjects by naturalization. Unless we propose to rewrite international law, and depart from the basic British principles of citizenship of which we are proud, we cannot deport a Canadian citizen. We can cancel naturalization if an individual proves unworthy, but should we cancel for racial reasons?"

The paper comments that the idea of dispersing the Japanese population is a good and a sensible plan. "In small groups, the Japanese would not present the racial and economic problem that 25,000 of them created at the Coast. The editorial, however, voices the fear that the Japanese would not stay relocated in the program of dispersal and "permanent freezing of any Japanese family or group of families to any one place would not for long inpmeantime be approved by Canadian public opinion."

From coast to coast

NISEI VOICES

Things We Miss

By J. T. F.

Tashme, B. C.

In our present mode of life in the interior towns, everyone has that certain pensive mood, when memories of yesterday flow through his mind.

Once in a while we have movies for entertainment as well as for the relaxation of our bodies after a hard day's toil. We are pleased and somewhat anxious to see them, in spite of the inadequate, uncomfortable surroundings. Has ever a thought occured to you about your favorite theatre back in your home town? How you sort of miss frequenting them? What we'd give to once more sit in comfortable spacious surroundings and enjoy seeing the idols of the people!

The second thing you probably yearn for are the soft drinks and sodas. Remember your favorite soda haunt where you visited with Ernies when it was at its full swing of popularity? The hubbub of the laughter of the young people mixed with the melody of the juke-box used to come floating out, making Teen-agers spent many happy hours over a bottle of coke, listening to the trumpet of Harry James and the throbbing rhythm of Glenn Miller.

On warm summer days formerly, the crowd thronged the parks, some taking strolls under shady trees, others going for plunges at the beachs. Today, people find sanctuary in the woods which supply the necessary shade although beauty is found only in untouched form created by mother nature. Youngsters enjoy the cold dips offered by the nearby creek, unhindered by the 'conveniences' with which they were familiar in the city.

Ever suce evacuation, I am quite sure that most people have been struck by the inconvenience caused by the lack of electricity. Some lucky folks reside in "ghost towns" which make use of this modern feature. However, after twelve months of interior town life, it appears that everyone has become used to gas and coal-oil lamps. Electrical appliances find their way into storage boxes. But similar to radios run by electricity, battery radios offer little or no trouble.

How we miss the familiar ring of the telephone and its convenience! Do you recall phoning your friend for a date? Or in serious times, doctor? How annoying its constant ringing was to our ears on Sunday mornings at the early hour of nine or ten o'clock! Most of us, I think, are definitely happy about the inexistence of that gadget called telephone for only that reason.

Another of the things which we no longer meet is the traffic at the busy intersection of Main and Hastings. The rumbling of the streetcars and the roaring buses are only a memory. Automobiles travelling in lines, halted momentarily by the traffic signs are not seen now.

The last but not least of the things that are memories are the marriages. To-day, happy union of couples are performed only among the closest friends. Yesterday's weddings were done in a much larger scale. The bride wore a bridal gown and the groom was attired smartly in a tuxedo. Marriage ceremonies were much costly then.

All these common everyday happenings that are no longer with us, we must wait for patiently, until the world is brought back to normal again. So let us not be discouraged and always hope for the best.

Letters to the Editor

Drop Word "Nisei"

Editor, The New Canadian,

Allow me to congratulate you on your articles on your trip east. They are observant, amusing and accurate. I also have returned from a trip to eastern Canada, and I would like to pass on a suggestion that a friend who is sympathetic to Japanese Canadians made, "Why," he said, "do they use the word 'Nisei'? the first time I heard it I didn't know what it meant. I thought it was some sort of foreigner."

A rose by any other name smells as sweet, but words play a subtle and powerful influence on us. Not only there the effect he describes on other Canadians, there is the effect on Japanese Canadians themselves. They should insist that they are Canadians, Japanese Canadians if you like, but CANADIANS.

You know that the French-Canadians don't call themselves that. They say they are "Canadiens" and the rest of us "Anglais". On the train there was with me a French-Canadian soldier. We got off for a stroll for a few minutes in Moose Jaw. "Is this," he said to me, "an English city?" "No," said I, "a Canadian city." Unless the Japanese Canadians wish to be known as Japanese, and they have a perfect right to do that, they should insist on being called Canadians. "Nisei" is a handy term, and it may be endeared to you, but it is time to bury it. If the Japanese Canadians hold on throgh this period of stress and strain, I believe a day will come when they will be glad that they stuck to Canada and Canadian.

W. H. H. N.

Editor, The New Canadian,

Out here in warm summery Manitoba, we feel a deep sense of gratitude to you of the New Canadian who help us so much in making our life interesting.

At present we have completely finished hoeing the beets and the entire Japanese community is busy at threshing.

M. Kato

Arnaud, Man.

Send More MEN

Editor, The New Canadian,

In many issues of the "New Canadian" you have touched on the problem of the girl shortage here in Toronto. In fact, in one of your latest articles there was complaint by the boys for more "suitable" girls. Well, looking at the other side of the question for a change you will find that the complaint of most of the Toronto girls is for more suitable men. So, SEND US MORE MEN!

Toronto, Ont.

Torontoettes.

To G. B. R.

Editor, The New Canadian,

Some time ago there appeared a verse in your paper by G. B. R. entitled, "Here We Lie". Struck by the depressing note of the piece and the utter hopelessnss into which the writer has fallen, Ihave written an answer, which I hope you will pass along to G. B. R.

It's there you lie, as one forgotten.
The pain in your heart must be great.
But fear not yet for Time will send
You Strength. It is never too late.

It's there you lie, so pale, so ill,
But only in body, not soul.
The body's not stronger than the will
So promise to Live for your goal.

Forgotten? No, not yet. I say.
True lovers will never forget.
True friends are those who never sway,
Deserters are not worth the fret.

The Great Physician must be near
To heal or to take you away.
Be brave, have faith and conquer fear
For there you'll have undying love.

L. M. Y.

Kaslo, B. C.

An arbitrator has ordered the dismissal of three employees of a Brooklyn plant who fomented a strike in protest against the employment of negroes. The arbitrator, chosen by the company and the union, has recommended to the union that the membership of the men also be revoked.

"No true American worker," said the arbitrator in his order, "would ever deprive a fellow worker of his job and his right to earn a living because of race, creed or color. A negro has the same God given right to live and to work as a white man. To deprive him of work because of his color is un-American—it is unfair and indecent."

This is a clear-cut decision with no minced words. Those who weaken our nation by provoking race hatred should be punished.

—Milwaukee Journal

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本紙への寄書には如何なるものにせよ住所氏名を明記して筆者の責任を明らかにしておいて下さい。紙上の匿名は御希望通りにいたします。本紙に掲載する一切の記事は新聞檢閲官のオーケーを得なければなりませんので削除又は沒書される事をも御了承下さい。

日系二世の定住地として注目されてる オンタリオ州西南部の各都市

トロントの西部にあたる全地域一帯は豊饒なる農地であつて到る所に都市が散在してゐる。之らの都市は農村は背景農地として重きをなしたのであるが、此の場所で交通の便のよさ（ポートースタウン等）をはじめて進んで原料品の得られ易いこと、電力の安いこと、田舎で製造品特に農具を要求するなどの理由から漸次工業都市として發達して行つたのである。

此の情勢、カナダの工業生産品の大部分は之らの連續都市トロントからウインザー、グエルフ、ガルト、キッチナー、ストラットフォード、ハミルトン、ブラントフォード、インガソール、ウッドストック、ロンドン、其々の大小都市に於て産出されるに至つたもので日系二世の移住地として目を向けられてゐる地方である。

ハミルトンは既に日系人の間にも知られてゐる所である。同市の人口は十七萬であつて、其の工業の發展振りは「カナダのバーミンガム」と呼ばれてゐることでも判る。併しトロントなどとは違つて煤煙が市の空を蔽ふと云ふやうなことはなく、公氣はきれいで街も頗るきれいである。市はレーキ・オンタリオの西端に位してゐて有名なる山に臨める所である。

セレクティヴ・サーヴィス當局の語るところでは仕事口は幾らでもあると云ふが、未だ二世にとつての職業分野は全的に開かれてゐるわけではなく、二世自身も仕事口の多い事を語つてゐるけれども、單なる勞働以上の仕事口になると然う容易に得られるわけでもないとのことである。併し乍ら實際的な展開は見せて居り大小の會社で就職口を開いてゐる。普通二世は少くとも一時間五十仙の賃金でカナデアン・インダストリアル會社やスチール會社、陶器工場、織物工場、石炭會社、ガラージ、マシン・ショップ、ボックス工場、レストラント、クリーナー等に働いて居り事務員として働いて居る者も少數ある。家庭働きをしてゐるガールスが工場働きに變つて行く系口も既に開かれて居り、先づドレスメーキングに入つてゐる。男子の多數は獨身者の居住所に入つてゐるので生活費は然さ高くはないと云はれてゐる。住居不足の問題はハミルトンでもトロントでも矢張り甚だしくて大部分の二世は同居してをり中には家主の提供する住居に居るものもある。ハミルトン市民との親交をはかめると云ふ點に就ても色々な事が行はれて居りガールスの方が決定的に指導してゐる形である。

◎

ハミルトンから汽車で二時間西へ行くとロンドン市である。人口八萬でハミルトンを小さくした様な所であるが、此處に居る二世は主として鐵工所と革工場に働いて居り、中にはマシンショップ、ガラージ、レストラント、寫眞屋、クリーナー、木工所等に就働してゐる者もある。昨年初めて二世が此處に來た時に其先行炭會社に働いたのであるが直に知名となり他の都市に比べて自由な寛容な態度から忽ち二世も市内に於て働く事を歡迎される様になつたのである。

ロンドン市内に住んでゐる日本人は百名以上で青年が大部分だが中には子供のある若い夫婦者もあり少數のガールスも居る。生活費は比較的安い方であるが住居の問題は矢張り困難である。こゝでもハミルトン同様に社交の爲めに青年が活動する必要が認められてゐて各教會出身の青年會員が特に此の方面に力を入れてゐる。

此のほか人數は少くても二世の再定住地として見のがし得ない所がある。グエルフには七名の若い婦人が居り、ブラントフォードには同數の青年が居る。

右に擧げた各地方には大きな望みがかけられてゐることを當局も二世自身も語つてゐるが、行ちの る方面に於る就職口は多いしそれは經濟的な確固たる基礎のあるものである。偏見はどこでもあるものだがビーシー州に於けるが如く長い間に亘つてエがめられた様なものではない。デモクラチックな傳統は保守的なる人々の中にも深くしみこんでゐるのであるから二世自身の態度一つで、西南部オンタリオは所謂日本人問題を解決する一部門となる事が信じられる。——（生山國人）

「二世」といふ言葉

×——×

米國及びカナダに於て二世の新聞が發行されるやうになつて以來「二世」といふ言葉が多く使はれ記事や見出に盛んに使用されるやうになつた。それはひとり米加の二世新聞に於てのみならず、他の邦字の刊行物に於ても見られるところである。

ところが最近晩市の一讀者から「二世」といふ言葉は、便利で使ひなれたものではあらうが、これを使ふ事を止めたら何うだらうといふ提議をして來た。

其の理由とするところは、東部に居る此の愛讀者の友人が最初にこれを耳にしたとき夫れは何だか外國人の事のやうに聞えたと話してゐたからだといふのである。

「二世」と云ふ言葉は英語のセコンドゼネレーションといふことである。初めてこれをきいた者が何のことやら解らないのも無理はないけれども、同時に其の便利さと正確さも疑ふことは出來ない。

しかし乍ら「二世」といふ言葉の將來性に就ても亦關心を持たないわけには行かぬ。若し以前に一世の英語新聞があつたとしたら、「一世」といふ言葉が盛んに使はれたことであらうし、「三世」が二世にとつて代るときになつたら「三世」といふ言葉が使はれなければならぬ事になる。そして「二世」といふことは彼等が日系カナダ人であるといふ事の意味であるが、それは新聞記事の間にはさまつてきた彼等日系カナダ人のニックネームでもあるのだと說明する事が出來るであらう。

「モツと男を送れ」

トロント方面に居る二世男子の間に於てモツと異性の好伴侶——ガールスが欲しいと云ふ叫びがあると本紙で報じたことに對してトロント在住の一女性は、それと逆に女性としてはモツと適當なる男性が欲しい、「モツと男を送つて貰ひたい！」と本紙に手紙をよこしてゐる。

あくまで自重して進まう
二世互に手をとり勵まし合つて

（オンタリオ州ハミルトン通信）

去年の四月廿八日興奮と哀愁のうちにもかすかな希望を抱いてオンタリオ州へと向ひスクライバーのキャンプに着いてより一年以上になつた。この間色々な体験を重ねて昨年十月末にハミルトンに來た。若い結婚者は僅数名にすぎなかつた二世も今では男女百二、三十名に増加し大多數は工場に就働してゐる。女子は家庭働きをして居り中にはドレスショップや工場につとめて居る者もある。而して何れも日系カナダ人として恥かしからぬ働きぶりを示し誠實につとめて居る事は實に喜ばしい事である。カナダに生れカナダの文化にうるほひながら未來に大きな望みを抱いて各々が其の職業の基礎を築いた結婚前後の二世が時局のために一夜にして現在の狭い環境にまで落されたのは吾々にとつて大きな打撃であり戦後の世界情勢を想像すれば如何にも複雑で一種の闇をさまよふ如くであるが其の暗黒の彼方には必ず平和な光明が輝く事を忘れてはならない。此の非常時を乗越えて平和の日を迎へるまでは二世は須らく健全な精神の持主になつたり自暴自棄的な行動にかられないやう、不自由な環境の中にあつても新しい人生のスタートを見出して進んで行く必要がある。それは二世一人々々の責任であり特に結婚してゐる二世は他に模範を示しより若き者を良き方に導いてやる様に努力する事を切望する。兎に角二世がお互が手の届くかぎり助け合ひ勵まし合つて斯うした環境の中にあつても僅かの慰安を得られるやうに努力して行きたい。（エス生）

オンタリオ州のグリフイス島

オンタリオ州レーキ・ヒューロンの一部になるジョージアンベーにグリフイス・アイランドといふ二哩半四方の島がある。大陸に接してオーエンサウンド市から數哩しか離れて居らず面積は二千六百エーカー。ファーウエル氏が持つてゐて三つの大バーン、三軒の住家（二軒は電氣、給水の設備あり）があり、現在三十三頭の牛、三百羽の鶏、五千羽のキヂなどを飼つてゐるが、こゝで日本人數家族を雇ひたいと云つてゐる。エンジン付きのボートを使へる者、養鶏、農業等を責任をもつてやれるもの各々。人宛は是非入用なのだが希望者はコミッションのミス・ブースと交渉するがよい。

人種的理由で差別は出來ぬ

（ネルソン發）先週のネルソン・デーリー・ニュース紙は日系人問題に關して長文の社説を掲げ「一般に日本人轉業を日系人へ轉つて了へと要求する聲が起つてゐる。それは實際的な興業解決策であるかも知れないが、併し然うとも見られない。二萬五千の日本人中七千乃至八千人はカナダ生れであり、夫れと略同數のものは歸化した英國臣民である。吾々が國籍法を改訂しないかぎり、そして吾々が誇りとしてゐる市民權に關する理念の主義を棄てないかぎり、吾々はカナダ市民を追放することは出來ないのだ。吾々は、個人々々を審査して若し市民たる資格がない者を見出すなら歸化を取消す事も出來るが、それは人種的理由によつてしてはならぬのだ」と主張し日本人をカナダ市に散在させると云ふ方策は常識ある實業であると認めて「少數のグループだつたら日本人は人種的叉は經濟的問題を惹起することはないであらう」と書いてゐる。

アルバータの夏
竹雪生

觀るたびにたゞへ暗めし盆の月
ひく大きさとこの夜にぞみる
驟なくは汗になやさむこの暑さ
枝えり立つ日もいとうれしき

サナトリアムの夜
ニウデンヴアー　紡蒔男

サナトリアムにひとり寂しく
青葉賦の枝にさゝやく
夜深さを獨り夢みてなつかしき
湖畔の淋み想ひ花
さすらひ行けば君ゐます
かなたの國にまたもくは
スローカン湖ひの街の灯か
幻に浮かく想ひこころ
窓により空の星眺めて君戀ふ
心細かさね

遠からず開始される アルバータのビーツ收穫

ドライだつたにも拘らず先づ好作

（ピクチュアビュート發）南部アルバータ州に於ける今年のシユガービーツ收穫は多少の減作であらうとピクチュアビュート・プログレス紙は豫報して居り、乾燥やイリゲーションが不足したにも拘らず收穫は好い方だと云はれる。而してシユガービーツの重量をはかるためのサンプルはいつもの通り八月二十日に取上げたが昨年よりも好い方で砂糖製精工場開設以來の不良さであると會社の農事監督ベーコン氏は語つて居る。ビーツのトップの重さは普通なのでこれから水をやりさへすれば未だ／＼太るを見られて居り九十パーセントまでの畑はイリゲーションを必要としてゐる。

◇

（レイモンド發）東部視察の途にあるカズローの清水牧師は先週火曜日夕刻レスブリッヂに到着、欅山牧師其他の出迎へを受けて同夜はウエリングの集會にのぞみ、廿五日には當地方のメノナイト・コロニーやドライ・ファームを視察、次いで日本人のビーツ耕作者や青年たちと會合して「南部アルバータに於ける日本人農者の將來」に就て談合した。南部今年は非常にドライだけれども麥もビーツも然う惡い作ではない。

◇

（マニトバ州アーノード通信）盛夏の折柄ニューカナデアンの同人諸氏がますます御精勵下さることを遠くマニトバの地より祝福いたします。當地方ではシュガービーツの手入れなど全部すみ只今では日本人一同麥のスラッシングに出働してゐます。（加藤賢）

大豆からペント

大豆の工業價値は今回の戰爭でますます高まり其の化學的効用は段段廣まりつゝあるが、大豆に油とアルファアの蛋白質を加へて新しいペント「メゾトーン」が出來た。此の新しいペントは直に乾いて臭氣がない。

ジャムのかはりに砂糖が買へる

（オタワ發）ジャム、ゼリー、シラップ、キャンドフルーツ等もラーション制下におかれる事になつたが、これには新しいラーションブック第三號の「デー」を用ひる事になつてゐて毎月二クーポンを使つてよいのだが一クーポンで次の品のうち何れでも買へる

▲ジャム、ゼリー、マーモレード、ホネー、アップルバター

▲メープルバター、ホネーバター六オンス

▲モラセス又はメープルシラップ十オンス

▲キャンドフルーツ十オンス

▲コーンシラップ、グーンシラップ其他混合シラップ十二オンス

▲メープルシュガー又は搾つてないホネー十二オンス

勘して右の代りにシュガー半斤を買ふ事も出來る。

第二回交換船で歸る人々

六十一名がウイニペッグ市に集り シカゴ經由でニウヨークへ向ふ

（オタワ發）今回の第二回交換船でカナダから日本へ歸る日本人は六十一名で一旦ウイニペッグに集合して先週末ニューヨークに向つた旨オタワ政府外務省で發表してゐる。同船は九月一日乃至は其の近日にニューヨークを出帆する事になつて居り印度のポルトガル領ゴアに於て十月半ばに日本から歸來する米加人との交換が行はれるのであるが歸來のカナダ人は二百餘名である。

◇

（ウイニペッグ發）八月廿三日夜十一時トロント發廿九日朝九時半ウイニペッグに來た。今移民宿の建物に一室四人の廣々としたルームが二十餘ありますから我々歸國者を收容するには充分であります。官憲の待遇は至つて丁寧で到れり盡せりです。出發前の土曜日夜まで何の拘束もなく自由行動で買物も市内遊覽も隨意です。たゞ夜は八時までに歸らなければなりません。今回の交換船歸國者は前回の通りウイニペッグよりシカゴ經由でニューヨークへ行くのです。多分八月廿九日夜當地を出發する事になるでせう。ウイニペッグ最初の到着者は僕等一行四人（平井、柳川、森傳三郎諸氏と僕）、續いて吉野倉八、門田勘太郎、上代文雄諸氏ほか三、秋山藤芝、十四名が着き、今晩と明日中にはビーシー州各地より續々到着して全部揃ふこととなるでせう。今回は持參金三百三十三弗に荷物は百五十斤の外スーツケース三個を持たせてくれます。カナダからの通信はこれで止めることといたします。名殘は惜しい。皆さん御機嫌よろしく。左樣なら。（八月廿七日、辻弘太郎）

◇

（グリンウッド發）グリンウッドから十四名の日本人が今回の交換船で日本へ歸る事になり八月廿四日出發した。グリンウッドの寺西、田端、クリスチナレーキの吉田、喜多諸氏である。（同船ではスローカンやサンドン方面から八名、タシメからも數名が出發した）

日下博士が

女子大學教授となる

（米國マサチューセット州ノーザンプトン發）晩香坡出身の二世日下剛一博士は當地で有名なる女子大學たるスミス・カレッヂの教授に任命された。日下博士は一九三七年に總督メダルを授與されて最優等の成績でビーシー大學を卒業其後マサチューセット工藝學院にて勉強しカリホルニア大學より博士號を受けたものであり、昨年は有名なアインスタイン博士が學長であるニュージャーシー州のプリンストン大學で學んだのである。

◇

（エドモントン發）エドモントン市會が三人の日系二世（二人は大學に一人はノーマルスクールに入るため）に市內居住のパーミッションを與へたことに對して「エドモントン・ブレチン」紙はこれを非難し「市會は忠誠なる日本人と然うでない者とを何うして判斷し區別する事が出來るのか」と云ひ公衆は市會の斯くの如きやり方に我慢せぬであらうと言つてゐる。

◇

（晩香坡發）カストデアンでは次の土地や家屋の競賣廣告をプロヴィンス紙に出してゐる。

▲晩市內——△西第五街三〇六三一六、三二〇△アルバータ街二一〇九△東カドバ街五一三△同五三六△パウエル街二三六△コットン街一八一〇△パシドラ街二五六五△東第六街一八△メーシ街一一六、一一八△西第十三街二九九三

▲スチブストン——モンクトン街五八△同二六△モンクトン街の空地マップ六三九二△チャザム街五八

勞働者が多いので意氣相通

歡迎されてゐる日本人の組合加入

オンタリオ州ポートアーサー　江島生

盛夏をついて御健闘下さるニューカナデアンの同人諸兄に感謝いたします。小生も當地に來て以來毎日元氣に働いて居ります。當地の夏も思つた程での暑さではなく晩香坡あたりと大差ありません。多分世界最大のレーキ・スーペリア其他大小の湖水が散在して居るので吹く風も涼しく、其のため幾分か減ずるのだと思ひます。此の地方の暑さは七月が絶頂だといはれてゐますが、まだ暑くてやり切れぬといふ日はありませんし早や八月も中旬になつて居りますから昨今は大部涼しくなり氣持よくなりつゝあります。當オンタリオ州に來て早や五ヶ月になります。その間に色々と變つた經驗も味ひましたが、何といつてもピーシーのリッヂンダに居る時とは違い幾らか自由になるし毎日働くにしても樂しみと希望があります。月初めの給料日などは特に樂しみな日です。毎月給料日にはタウンに出る事にしてゐますが、過去五ヶ月間、町で遊んでゐ排斥を受けたことなど一度もなく大体に於て好感を持たれてゐるので町に出ても面白味が多いわけです。

特に當地方には勞働者が多く從つていろいろな共通點もあり組合に加入してゐる關係上惡感は無く面白味も加はつてきます。長年私たちのモットーとしてゐる勞働組合に當地に來て以來加入して居ます。小生が當地の日本人間では組合加入の一番のりで組合幹事のブース・マダナソン氏も大歡迎でありました。更に今後ドシ／＼日本人が加入することを同氏も希望して居られるし、小生としても一人でもと思つて他にも勸めて居りますが、[illegible]キャンプでもボー[illegible]入してゐます。小生が勞働組合に加入した動機は、ポートアーサー市內に[illegible]君が居たからです。同君に紹介してもらつて組合に入つたのです。キャーラ君は組合員としては既に數年たる人になつてたです。數ケ月前本人のために日本人の間で[illegible]てくれるので、今では[illegible]を知らぬ日本人は少いくらゐです。組[illegible]のために[illegible]に[illegible]づけられるわけです。

稱揚されてる日系米軍人

南西太平洋戰線出征者もある

（米國ミシシッピー州セルビー兵營發）當地兵營では前週多數の新聞記者團及市民を招待して、日系市民で編成されてゐる第四四二戰闘部隊の教練を紹介したが、ペンス中佐、ミラー中佐指揮の下に歩兵砲兵工兵及救護班參加の下に軍樂隊を先頭に堂々一糸亂れぬ美事な行進に觀衆は口を揃へて稱讃した。ペンス部隊長も深く感激し斯かる優秀なる日系戰闘部隊を指揮することを大いに誇りとすると語つてゐる。

（ワシントン發）日系軍人古本一等軍曹は南西太平洋戰線に於て負傷した旨米政府陸軍省から發表された。同軍曹の家族は[illegible]の轉住所に移つて居るもので、該軍曹は最近の南太平洋戰線に於ける最初の戰傷者であり同戰線には「相當數」の日系兵士が出征してゐるといはれてゐる。

カナダ勞働會議大會

（ウイニペッグ發）カナダ勞働會議の第五十九回大會は八月三十日から當市に於て開催されてゐるが戰時下第五回目の大會であつて、會議では勞働組合員が戰爭遂行に對して有らゆる角度から百パーセントの努力をつくすと共に此の戰時中の勞働者の努力が無にされないやうに戰後のデモクラシーは「總ての人々が人力の及ぶ限り完全なる生活を營み得るといふ眞のデモクラシーであらねばならぬ」といふことが強調されてゐる。

（米國アイダホ州ハント發）北アフリカの戰野で米國軍に加はつて奮闘した酒井ポール参謀軍曹は先週當轉住所を訪問した。近くニューヨークに赴いてやがてはミネソタ州サヴェージの陸軍語學校に入る筈である。

（ワシントン發）米國海軍は九月一日早曉東京から千二百哩南方の南鳥島を砲撃した。

（ストックホルム發）獨逸の占領に反抗してデンマーク國內にサボタージュ其他「人民の反亂」が起り獨逸は多數の軍隊を派してこれを鎮壓したが其の結果は却て惡くてコペンハーゲンの軍港では四十五隻の軍艦を自沈するといふ有樣でデンマークの對獨反抗は益々高まつてきた樣子である。

本紙援助を感謝

オカナガンセンターの無名氏、カズローの無名氏より、及プリンストンの石井松吉氏より結婚記念として本紙援助の寄附金を頂いた事を紙上で厚く感謝します

ニューカナデアン

新學期を前にしたインテリアの各學校

コミションでは新らたにインスペクターを任命

長い夏季休暇も今週末を以て終り愈々九月七日火曜日から多數の日系學童も通學を再開する事になつた。アルバータ、マニトバ、オンタリオ諸州に移住してゐる日系學童は夫々の地方の公立學校に行くし、ビーシー州內インテリアタウンの學童はコミション經營の學校に通ひ、過去四週間に亘つて夏季講習を受けた二世教師陣指導の下に勉強するのである。インテリアタウンの學校は多くの支障があるにも拘らず[illegible]漸次的に組織されてゐる如くであり一方コミションでもビーシー州師範學校の前副校長レンスチィ氏をインスペクターに任命するなど一段と關心を示してゐるやうである。同氏の任命は[illegible]ノーマルスクールのボード校長が推薦したもので新監督は近く學校狀況を調査する筈で秋の新學期から各タウンの學校ともクラスやグレードを編成しかへるかも知れないとも云はれてゐる。去る六月に修業式を行ひ正式に進級させたのはカスローとサンドンの學校だけで他のタウンの學校では十一月末に之を行ふことになるだらうと見られてゐる。スローカン地方に於ける學校が大にコンでゐて父兄たちの間で問題にされてゐた點はポプオフの第二バンクハウスが學校に改造されることになつたので解決されるらしく、改造の工事は九月末には完了して五教室が出來る筈である。それまでは教師自身の宅で授業を行ふ筈で從來はポプオフの學童は半哩離れたベイファームの學校に通つて一週三日しか勉强できなかつたのである。尚各タウンの學童數は次の通りで左欄は校長名と教師數

▲ベイファーム	四六〇	辻陸	二二
▲ボプオフ	一八〇	田邊ヨシ子	一二
▲レモンクリーキ	五三〇	內田アイリン	二六
▲ニューデンヴァー	二七五	永井マリー	一四
▲ローズベリー	一〇〇	岩崎エミー	五
▲サンドン	一七五	杉浦照代	一〇
▲カスロー	一八五	篠田モリー	一〇
▲タシメ	六〇〇	岡村美惠	三〇

▲グリンウッドはキャソリック教會の手で經營して居り、これまでも充分な成績をあげて居るが同地には合同教會附屬の學校もある。

◇

一方ハイスクールの方はグリンウッド、スローカン、ニウデンヴァー部でカソリック教會主催のものがあるサンドンでも同じものが開かれるであらうが、タシメ、レモンクリーキ、ニウデンヴァーでは合同教會のがありカスローでは昨年のやうに月謝を拂つて多數の生徒がカスローのハイスクールに通學する事にならうが入りきれない者のためには二世教師陣によつて特別な學校を是れまでのやうに開設する計畫があり、一般にグレード・ナインのクラスを普通の學校內に設けたらよいと云ふ話もある又大學の方に關してはカスローにある學生再定住委員會で色々と斡旋してゐるが、既報の如くエドモントンでは三名の日系學生が大學やノーマルスクールに入るために同市內に居住することを市會から許容されたし東部の大學や專門學校では總体として日系學生に對して門戸を開放してゐるので相當數の學生が入學する事になるだらうと見られて居り、二世ガールスで東部の病院に於て看護婦訓練を受ける事になつたものも相當數ある

ケロナの農業勞働者問題

『勞力不足の續く間だけ滞留許可』

（ケローナ發）移動日本人勞働者の處置問題のため取上げられてゐるケローナ地方の農者と市の代表七名からなる委員會は五時間に亘つて討議した後次の如く決定した『日本人勞働者は勞働力不足が續く間だけ留める事にし又家族持は農家に於て向うしても必要であり他から得られない場合にのみ其の滞留を委員會で許可する事にするが、併し家族持を留る事は能ふ限り避けるべく努力する』併して此の日本人勞働者滞留許容問題を取扱ふために△野菜農家代表のウイルキンソン△果物栽培業者代表のラムゼー△市代表のヒユースグームの三名からなる特別委員會を選定したが、パーミットは個々について考査し、十一月十五日から十二月三十一日までの一時的なものとして來年一月一日に再調査して更に延長するか否かをきめると云ふのであり何れの年も十一月十五日を以て一應の切とするといふ事にしてゐるのである、此のやかましいパーミットに關係のある移動日本人勞働者は二百餘人で元からケローナに在住してゐる六百餘人の日本人とは關係はないのである

「タシメの話」

同地學校で出版

（タシメ發）タシメの學校から謄寫刷十六頁の「クール・フロム・タシメ」といふ雜誌が發行されたが、內容は頗る興味あるもので「一九六〇年にはタシメの日本人數は一萬人に達するであらう」と書いてゐるのがあり、タシメの家屋其の他の事を叙した一文には次の如く述べてある：－「タシメはエヴァキユエーションタウン中の最大なるものゝ一つで四面高い山にかこまれてゐる。人口は二千六百人で約三百五十軒の黑いターペーパーを張つたキャビン、アパート、デー・ビルデング、ロッヂキャビン等に住んでゐる。家は十のアベニューとタシメの本通りたるボールヴァードに並んで居り、風呂場、洗濯場がある。去る一月に完成したタシメ病院には五十の病床があり立派な建物でドクターもデンチストも此の中にオフイスを持つてをり、クリーキを隔て向ふ側にはコミシヨン・スタツフの住んで居るアパートメントがある。行政部やビジネス區域はタシメの中心にあるが、なかにはゼネラルストーア、ウエアハウス、オフイス、シユーショップ、ウエルフエアオフイス、ポストオフイス、ファイアホール、パウワープラント、スクール等があるのである」

グリーンウツドの勞働祭

（グリンウツド發）來る九月六日のレーバーデー祝賀には日系少女の踊りやグリンウツド、ミツドウエー、アルパイン、インデン三チームのソフトボール試合などがある筈だが此の祝賀會の收入金は赤十字社支部に寄附する事になつてゐる

一同の氣分もほがらかに

リベラルマインドの監督を迎へて

（プリンストン第一キャンプ通信）先般當地方三キャンプのベースボールプレヤー十七名は藤野惠太郎氏をマネージャーとして横田委員長に引率され十五哩の山道をついてタシメへボールゲームの遠征に行つた。一勝一敗のゲームも先づ好成績ではあるがタシメ在住者の温かい歡迎ぶりに一同は感謝してゐる。九月の勞働祭に再び訪問の計畫あり交渉も順調に進んでゐるので若者達もはり切つて元氣さである。第一キャンプより數名宛がタシメの劇場へムービーショウを見に行くことも許可になつた。當キャンプでは新しきエンヂニーアを迎へてより前記の如き慰安や食料改善等總てに於て改善向上の方策がとられつゝあるので一同の氣分も晴れた日和の如くわだかまりなくホガラカである

◇角、小山の兩氏はホープ十五哩キャンプのフォーラーとして八月二十一日移動した。

結婚

プリンストンの石井松吉氏とリルエットの瀧本興治郎氏次女ミツエ孃とは安田裕治郎、露木德太郎兩氏夫妻媒妁のもとに八月廿一日リルエツト學校ホールに於てフイリツプス神父司式の下に結婚式を擧行した。

出生

ビーシー州マギリヴレーの近藤源一氏夫人は八月二日男兒を分娩勝と命名したが同地に移動した日本人中最初の出產である△アルバータ州ダイアモンドシテーの宮川テー氏夫人は七月十三日女兒を分娩

消息

▲元ステヴストンにゐた向井政義氏宛の日本からの手紙（和歌山縣向井ツヤ子發）がニユーカナデアンに留めおいてある

死亡

▲アルバータ州ピクチユアビユートの佐久本榮氏長男盛英君はレスブリツヂ病院に於て療養中だつたが八月十日遂に死去、同夜レスブリツヂに於て通夜を營み十一日佛山牧師司式の下に告別式を執行遺骸はカルガリーに於て火葬した▲グランドフオークスの近堂勢一氏夫人セツヱさん（三七）は此の九月に出產する筈であつたが急病で八月廿三日同地病院で死去廿六日同地合同教會に於て葬儀を執行した

左様なら

二十二年、短くはないカナダの生活を常に守り導いて下さいましたみな様に紙上で「左様なら」を申し上げ得るのみでお別れしなくてはならぬ事を寂しく思ひます。でもそれが唯一のものでありますならば忍ばなくてはならぬでせう。歸ることの是非を私は考へずに受けた一本の電報を攝理と信じて參ります。ご機嫌よう。いつまたお會ひ出來るか解りませんがみな樣のご健康を祈り永い御厚情ご交誼に對して心よりの感謝を捧げます

八月廿五日

有賀千代吉
信江
外家族一同

前ヘネー在留者
全 聚公會員御一同樣
外 知友人

歸朝御禮

各地に御移動のス村及知人の皆々樣此の度の交換船にて私共家族も歸國致す事に成りました。就きましては在加二十有五年に亘る長年月私共に與へられました御厚情と御交誼に對し深謝致しますと同時に皆々樣の御多幸と御健在とを心から御祈り致して居ります。出帆の朝迄は皆々樣の御消息を出來得る限り詳しく御郷里の方々へ御傳へ致し以て御恩に報ゆる一端と致し度いと存じて居ります。先は紙上にて御禮申上げます

各位

上代
文雄
靜枝
文子

歸朝御挨拶

今回交換船にて日本へ歸る事になりまして八月二十四日當地を出發致しました。何しろ出發が突然にきまつた事でありましたので皆樣へ御通知申上げる事も出來ず殘念でありました。長い間皆樣より頂きました御懇情を深く感謝致しますと共に各地に御在住の皆樣の御多幸と御健在とを心から祈り上げます

ビーシー州クリスチナレーキ

吉田愼也
サクラ

妻 近堂セツヱ 儀八月二十二日當地病院に於て永眠致し同二十六日合同教會に於て葬儀[illegible]

在グランドフオークス
夫 近堂勢一
[illegible]

私儀思ひ懸けず今回の交換船にて歸國する事となりました。在加三十有餘年[illegible]

辻弘太郎

私共が當地に在住中は皆樣から色々と御親切にして戴き[illegible]

八月廿七日

在グリンウツド各位

寺西芳松

時計修繕業
▲どんな時計でも保證附で修繕致します。成るべく書留郵便にて御送付下さい。[illegible]シーオーデーで返送致します
● guarantee repair on any make of watch.
● Please send by registered mail to avoid confusion. Repaired watches will be sent C.O.D. to your post office.
田邊平五郎
[illegible] TANABE, Watchmaker & Jeweler, GREENWOOD, B.C.

時計修繕業
▲時計材料一切發賣▲各方面よりの郵送による修繕[illegible]價を以て御用命に應じます
スローカンシテー 重田房造
WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
House No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.

私の聴いたヴァイオリン音楽家に就て

ニウデンヴァー療養院にて　島野英夫

エヴァキュエーションで一時非常に遠ざかつてゐたがニューデンヴァーに落着くに及んで再びラヂオ音楽に親しめるやうになつた。音楽好きの私はカナダに渡航して以来毎日好い音楽が聴けるのを幸ひに暇さへあればラヂオ演奏に聴き入つてゐる。さすがに音楽国アメリカだけあつて優秀なる音楽家の多い事は驚くばかりである。特に深い理由はないが私は器楽よりも弦楽が好きだ。就中音色の美しい點、縦横自在な點、複雑な表現をなし得る點等の特長を持つたヴァイオリン音楽が最も好きである。數多くきいた大提琴家の中で特に私の印象に残つてゐる人々は、ニューヨーク交響楽協会のミシェル・ピアストロ氏である。エルマン・クライスラー、ハイフェツト、シゲティー・ジンバリスト等が、大ていの著名のある人々の演奏をきいたが、ピアストロほどに私に興味を與へてくれた人はない。數年前であつた、ニューヨーク・フイルハーモニック・シンフォニー協會の日曜演奏にリムスキーコルサコフの「シェーラザード」(千一夜物語より)がプログラムに上つた。私は折惡く「バグダッドの盗賊」だけしかきけなかつたが、殊に「シェーラザード」全曲に亘つて繰返し奏されるソロは、それだけきいても大体の目的は達せられた。高度の技巧と特殊な表現を要するソロパートを彼が鮮に敏捷に、神秘的に弾いた。以来私は機會ある毎に彼を聴いて来た。

近年ピアストロは指揮者としてあまりステージに立たない。ニューヨーク交響楽協会のコンサートマスター(第一ヴァイオリン手)として續々に彼は多忙である。オーケストラ楽員である爲めに彼は前に舉げた獨奏專門に立つてゐる諸大家のやうに一般に知られてゐないが、昔からエルマンなども共に世界的音楽家として認められてゐる。作曲家として指揮者としても有名である。數年前はチエロ奏楽家のジョセフ・セスタを伴つて再度日本に旅した。途中晩香坡に於ても妙技を揮つて行つた。彼の弾いたもので特に私の記憶してゐるものはチアイコウスキーの協奏曲である。第二楽章のカンツオネッタとフイナーレが好かつた。前者は有名なもので深い表現を得意とする彼に打つて附けで無比な演奏であつた。續くフイナーレの怪奇な効果は前者に對照して面白かつた。楽器がこはれないかと思はれるほどに彼が力強く弾いた。

ピアストロは毎夏スタンダード石油會社の招聘にて交響シンフォニーオーケストラを指揮する一方、小品名曲をラヂオ放送する慣はしになつてゐるので私は樂しみにしてきいてきた。こゝでは彼は餘り大曲を弾かない。アベ・マリヤ、ギー線上のエャーは誰にも知られた名曲で必ずしもピアストロでなければならないでもないが、彼の演奏をきいてゐると全身にしみ〳〵と幸福を感じる。彼の「カルメン幻想曲」演奏は定評がある。技楽部の軽快なピジカートの指技で彼が神技に等しい容易さでやつてのけたそのエーヌな運弓はどうであらう！た。感歎の外なかつた。それからサラサーテ作曲の「さすらひの人の唄」(ジプシーエーア)の演奏もすばらしいものであつた。勿論それは大曲ではないが特殊なジプシー民族の音楽であるのと快速部に於けるピジカート・スタカートの繰出は驚くべき價値がある。ピアストロをこれ位にして次に私は晩香坡の著名なヴァイオリニスト二、三名を紹介したい。

晩香坡のベスト・ミュジシアンは大概、晩市交響楽團に屬してゐる。其の中でコンサートマスター(第一ヴァイオリン楽手)のジャン・デ・リマルグジーとアシスタント・コンサートマスターのカードン・モーリーが最も秀でてゐる。前者は音楽の國ハンガリーの生れ有名な大提琴家フーバイの直接指導を受けたそうである。さすがに彼の演奏は非常に洗練されたもので、青年音楽家ではあるが既に大器らしい風貌が見られる。落着いた演奏、幅の廣い力で迫つて來るところなど、世界的の大家をきいてゐるやうだ。勿論彼程度の提琴家は北米に於ては數十人は數へることは出來ようが、彼の如く進歩し續けてゐる人は珍らしい。晩市には一寸勿体ない人だと思ふ。先日誰かが彼を評して多分カナダ第一であらうと言つた。私も同感である。トロントのアルバート・プラットなども相當に上手だが大器らしいところはない。何れにしても數十回にわたる彼の演奏を通して私は大いに得るところがあつた。

カードン・モーリーも私の度々きいた人である。晩市交響樂團に重要な地位を占めてゐる彼は相當に力があるのは事實であるが大物ではない。この人は小さく固まつてゐる。私の考へるところでは彼は大成しない。よく樂器を唄はす點美しい音色などの點で小曲の演奏を得意としてゐる。然しそれが彼の持つてゐる特技の全部であるやうだ。ジャン・デ・リマールグジーの演奏にはいつも「抑制」の美があるが此の人にはそれがない。派手な奏で方と類似曲を度々ひくので直に飽いてしまふ。何時であつたか「タイースの瞑想曲」をきいて旨いなアと感じたが、彼の得意とする所が斯うした美麗なマスネー等の作品に一致するのであらう。

大分前にガルボピツキーの指揮で晩市ジュニア・シンフォニーの演奏があつた。ソロイストとして十三歳の少女提琴家がラロのスペイン交響曲をひいた。第一がく章に於てステージに慣れない不安な様子が耳に感つたが曲の進行と共に漸次落着きを見せて堂々たる演奏で終つた。こんな人こそ大成するのであらう。盛名ある大家をきくよりも未來ある小音がく家をきく方が興味が多い。

少年天才音がく家として知られてゐたヨヒユディ・メニユヒンもはや二十五歳になつた。十歳の春彼がニューヨーク交響がく團に初登場してより今日まで彼の進境も人氣も目覚ましい。私が彼を聴いたのは八年前であつた。デトロイト交響楽團の伴奏で、たしかパガニーニの「カプライス・イン・デー・マイノアー」とサラサーテの「スペイン舞曲」(ローマンス・アンダルーサ)と他にメンデルスゾーンの「春の唄」などをひいた。サラサーテの二十曲に餘るスペイン舞曲中でも私は此のローマンス・アンダルーサ(スペイン秘話)が一番好きなので彼の情熱的演奏を非常に樂しんだ。「春の唄」には彼の十五歳の妹がピアノ伴奏をつとめて大カッ釆を受けた。近年彼の一回の演奏料が一萬弗であるところを見ても彼の人氣が如何に大なるかゞ判る。既に若くして稀なる技巧家である彼の藝術がパガニーニ、ハイフエツトの域に達するのも遠くはあるまい。

ルーマニアの誇りである近代大提琴家ジョージ・エネスコは作曲家としても又指揮者としても此の國ではよく知られてゐる。四がく章よりなる彼のルーマニアン狂詩曲(ラプソデー)は非常に通俗的で度々演奏される。近年彼はヨヒユディ・メニユウヒンの師として桑港に居を定め音がく季節にはソロイストとして北米各地のオーケストラを廻つてゐる。彼の弾いたもので一番好いと思つたのはサン・サーンスの協奏きよくで伴奏はたしかニューヨーク交響がく團であつた。幅の廣い非常に温かい感じのある奏で方は彼の人格美と云ふやうなものが表れてゐる。天才音がく家メニユウヒンの師として最適任の人であると思ふ。

長い間聴きたいと思つてゐたミルスタインを先週きいた。近年彼は新進提琴家として非常に人氣がある。私は此の人のことを全然知らなかつた。エルマン、ハイフェツトなどと同じユダヤ人であるが何時米國に來たのであらうか、それともユダヤ人系米人であるかも知れない。何れにしても私は昨年あたりから彼の名を耳にするやうになつた。聴きたいと思つてゐた矢先ニューヨークからゲスト・ソロイストとしてメンデルスゾーンのホ短調合奏きよく(コンサート・イン・イーマイナー)を放送した。此のきよくを私は度々きいてゐる。十二年前私が日枝丸で神戸を出帆する前々夜大阪朝日會館にて歸朝日本人提琴家が貴族交響がく團と共に同きよくをひいたのを最初として、エルマン、ハイフェツト、シゲティ、ピアストロと隨分澤山きいて來た。ごく最近にもボストン・シンフォニー・オーケストラの第一ヴァイオリン部が出で快活なフイナーレを演奏したのをきいたばかりである。ミルスタインの獨奏は前記の諸大家の演奏に比して決して遜色あると思へない立派なものであつた。勿論各人獨特のがくきよく解釋上の相違はわかつても、世界的大家の技術の上では私には判らない。アンダンテの美しかつたこと、軽快なフイナーレに至るまで二十數分聞久しぶりで樂しんだ。

又機會があればアルバート・スポルディング、ブラシモ・スカチ、アドルフ・ブッシュ、ミッシャ・コ等に就ても書いて見たい。

孫たちに見せてやりたい
道路キャンプのボールゲーム

(プリンストン第四「サミット」キャンプ通信)ブライデークリーキのキャンプではキャッチボールやるにさへ不自由を感ずる程の地面しかなかつたが當地へ來て待望のソフトボールグラウンドも出來上り八月二日オープニングゲームを擧行した。當地キャンプから約六十名の選手を出し他に第一キャンプから村田兄弟、川根克巳の諸選手を迎へたとは云へ老人の可なりわる第二世キャンプとしては三チーム組織するには非常な努力がいつたことである。選手の年齢は最高四十八歳より最若二十歳、老も若きも入亂れてゲームに熱中する様を孫達に見せてやりたい程である。三チームの名稱は「アラワシ」「トーア」「アケボノ」で、オープニングゲームはアラワシ對トーアが十九對二でアラワシ敗北、次のトーア對アケボノは九對八でアケボノが勝利した。アケボノ對アラワシの試合は二對一で接戦でアケボノ惜敗、之で三軍とも一勝一敗の成績である。

最近新道路も二哩ばかり出來上つたのでわざわざ九哩の山路を徒歩でタシメに行く事が出來るやうになつたので第一、第二、擴張キャンプからも時々訪問に出かける人がある。先日も各キャンプ選抜ソフトボールチームを組織してホープ十五哩キャンプ迄にチャレンヂ試合し一勝一敗の戦績で一行十八名は無事に歸還した

◇個人消息—尾原助次郎、渡邊附得、豊野善次郎、富岡彦郎、永田敬太、松久保鼎二、西内重蔵の諸氏は第二キャンプより、石井松吉、河合鶴太郎両氏は第一キャンプより當地に移動して來て元氣に就働中。北岡象一氏はホープ近くの製材所に就働のため當地を退去、七月廿八日には吉岡牧師が訪問されて有益な話があつた(林庄作)

アルバータの野球
對抗試合

(アルバータ州アイアンスプリング通信)アイアンスプリング青年野球部はコールデールのエキスピーシー軍の招きに應じて八月八日同地に遠征、十對二のスコアで大勝した。一軍の陣容は

▲捕手林(兄)▲三壘宮下、青木(弟)▲一壘林(弟)▲遊擊阿部▲二壘倉本▲左翼岩本(弟)大塚▲中堅日野▲右翼浅野、野田▲投手岩本(兄)

八月十五日にはコールデール農會の青年軍を迎へてアイアンスプリング球場に二男子軍二回戰と女子軍ソフトボール一回戰を行ひ第一回戰は十二對十、第二回戰も八對一でアイアンスプリング軍が勝利し、ソフトボール戰でも十八對五のスコアでアイアンスプリング軍が勝つた。試合終了後女子會員は遠來の客をもてなすためレアルレノンドをサーブして歡談に時をすごして解散した。(北川第一)

私の聴いたヴァイオリン音楽家に就て

Rose Tsuyama of Honolulu

Nisei Girl One of the Three Pin-Up Queens of the Pacific

HONOLULU, T.H.—A little 18-year old Japanese-American girl is one of the three reigning "pin-up queens of the Pacific," among America's soldiers, sailors and marines stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, according to a United Press report in Honolulu.

"Because a girl in the arms is worth two pictures of Betty Grable in the barracks, Rose Tsuyama and her co-workers at the "Hula Girl Picture Studio", Matilda Rosa and Rose Rodrigues are the favorite pin-up girls" of the armed forces. The report states:

"For six bits to $1.25 you can have your pictures taken with any or all of them and hug a pretty girl besides," the report added, noting that "this latter is not small inducement in a city which the armed forces outnumber the girls 150 to one, and where-if one picture is worth a thousand words-one hug is harder come by than 1000 pictures."

The two Roses and Matilda work for Frank Anderson, an entertainment entrepreneur from Los Angeles who also operates three or four hundred pinball machines, a shooting gallery, a swing band and a Hawaiian orchestra. However his photo studio, where servicemen can get their pictures taken with a pretty girl in a hula skirts or a sarong, is the most popular of his enterprises.

Rose, Matilda and Rosa work hula, skirted or saronged, in a 12-foot enclosure, flanked by a camera on the left and a canvas painting of the beach at Waikiki on the right.

The poses themselves are decorous, but affectionate. There is no kissing, on sanitary rather than esthetic grounds. Although her picture adorns barrack walls and wallets from the solomons to the Aleutians, Miss Rodrigues suspects photography is a secondary interest to most of her clients.

"They are lonesome, she says. They jus' wan somewan to hold."

Miss Tsuyama, who is 18 and little, is aiding the war effort in still another way in addition to her work of bolstering the morale of the men of the Pacific forces. She is buying war bonds. She can do this without hardships, according to the United Press report, because the girls average, in addition to salaries of $50 a week, from $25 to $60 a day in tips, which makes them the highest paid young women west—and possibly north, south, and east—of Hollywood, in which, by the way they have no interest.

This cavalier attitude, the report states, is based on the theory that trading the 150 fighting men per day which the girls average for one 4-F leading man is no business at all. "Such a thought," says Miss Tsuyama, "is scely."

Across CANADA

Toronto-ites Should Disperse

TORONTO, Ontario. This metropolis is larger than Vancouver as befits its title as the second-city in the Dominion. It is an old city and the streets are crowded and dirty. My home during my short stay in Toronto is in a district which is very conveniently near the business districts, but on a back-street reminiscent of those two or three blocks east of Granville Street near Robson in Vancouver. In the small miserable houses in this neighbourhood there are usually two or three families in each house so that living here is not very wholesome or pleasant.

There are many Japanese, mostly Nisei, here, and on the streets I have met many young men whom I knew in Vancouver.

Despite the fact that there many job in the surrounding farming districts, the Nisei here are unwilling to move out of the city and this fact, I think, has the Commission authorities worried. According to the opinion I heard here, the best thing for the Nisei in Toronto would be to obtain jobs in small towns of about two or three thousand population, of which are many in Ontario. In most of these places the labor shortage is being felt and the suggestion is that two or three young Japanese Canadians go to these towns and work. The small number is likely to prevent a rash of discrimination breaking out.

For instance at a town about 70 or 80 miles away from Toronto there are two Japanese youths working for an Occidental employer. Their perseverance and their ability has so impressed their employer that now they have positions comparable to foremen over other white workers. With that accomplishment they have become accepted and well-liked members of the community.

It is hard and lonely for young men to go to a place away from their parents, their brothers and sisters, away from feminine companionship but I am sure that despite these hardships, striking out in two and threes is the wisest course.

There is a friend of mine working as a gardener twelve miles out of this city and he has gained much liking among the "hakujin" of this neighbourhood so that he is continually swamped with work. He states that often he wishes that he had two bodies instead of one. I stayed at his place overnight and came back very favourably impressed withe the clean fresh air and the beautiful surroundings.

—H. TSUJI

First to Join Labour Union

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—It has been five months since I came here and I have experienced many things during that time. What distinguishes my present life from my stay in a B.C. road camp is the feeling of being free and the resulting satisfaction I get from my work. Again pay-day which comes at the end of the month is really worth waiting for. In the town I have not been subjected to any unpleasant incidents or discrimination, in fact, the people of the city welcome us and travelling to town is a real pleasure.

This district has a large number of working men and they have many things in common with us men from the logging camps. When I recently joined a labor union, life became much more interesting.

For a long time one of my mottoes has been that a labor man should join a labor union. I was the first among the Japanese in this district to join the union and the secretary, Mr. Bruce Magnerson, welcomed me heartily. He is hoping that most of the Japanese here would join and I am trying in every way to recruit more members.

The incentive to join the union was given to me by Fred Kayahara who is now in the city of Port Arthur. He is very prominent in union activities and his work has made a favourable impression on the Occidental people here for all Japanese. There are not many people who have not heard of him.

—EJIMA

News-Notes

Expresses Gratitude . . .

NEW DENVER, B.C.—The New Denver Orchard School acknowledges with gratitude, a sum of money donated to them by the Summer School Student Teachers in appreciation for all the kindness shown to them by the local Japanese community.

* * *

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Miss Y. Okabe expresses sincere thanks and appreciation to all her friends for their lovely gifts and flowers during her recent confinement in the St. Michael Hospital in Lethbridge.

Seek H. S. Takayama . . .

The whereabouts of H. S. TAKAYAMA, former committee member of the J.C.C.L. is sought by G. S. Furukawa, (P-1365, A-378), Internment Camp 101, Angler, Ont.

Coaldale Triumphs . . .

RAYMOND, Alta. The Coaldale N-B.C. nine sponsored by the local YWBA engaged the Raymond team and won a victory to the score of 11-6 on Aug. 22. Although the game was hindered by the poor condition of the field and a stiff prairie wind, everyone, both visitors and hosts enjoyed the game.

The line-ups were:

COALDALE: Mas Matsumoto, Mush Uyesugi, Yosh Matsumoto, Push Matsumiya, Ken Tsujiura, Takao Matsumoto, George Oshiro, Walter Koyanagi and Johnny Kanashiro.

RAYMOND: M. Oshiro, D. Oshiro, M. Sekiya, G. Moriyama, C. Ebata, K. Hatanaka, "Winky", T. Moriyama and Cassey Kawano.

Blessed Events . . .

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Maikawa of Blind Bay, B.C. on July 27th, at the Salmon Arm Hospital, a daughter, Bonnie Akiko.

The first Nisei birth at McGillivray Falls, B.C. was recorded as Mr. and Mrs. Genichi Kondo became the proud parents of a baby boy, Masaru.

Born July 13 to Mr. and Mrs. T. Miyagawa (nee Joyce Kudo, formerly of Mission) of Diamond City, Alta, a daughter, Jo Ann.

Claim Letter . . .

●A letter addressed to Masayoshi, Mukai, formerly of Steveston, B.C. from Tsuyako Mukai, Wakayama-ken, Japan, is in the office of the New Canadian. The addressee is requested to claim the letter as soon as possible

Lillooet Wedding . . .

LILLOOET, B.C.—A pretty wedding took place on Aug. 21 in the Lillooet school hall when Mitsuye, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Takimoto was given in marriage to Mr. Matsukichi Ishii, Princeton, B.C. The service was read by Rev. F. R. Phillips.

Obituaries . . .

SEIYEI SAKUMOTO

Seiyei Sam Sakumoto, only son of Mr. T. Sakumoto of Picture Butte, Alta. died in the St. Michael Hospital in Lethbridge on August 10 after a confinement of a few weeks.

The funeral took place on August 11 with Rev. Kabayama in charge. Cremation took place in Calgary.

SETSUYE KONDO

There passed away on Aug. 22 at the Grand Forks Hospital, Mrs. Setsuye Kondo, wife of Tokuichi Kondo in her 37th year. Funeral for the deceased took place on Aug. 26 at the Grand Forks United Church with Rev. Y. Ogura in charge.

She leaves to mourn her passing, her husband, four sons and three daughters.

TAMESABURO SUZUKI

The death occured at the Greenwood Hospital of Tamesaburo Suzuki (61), on Aug. 15. The funeral took place on the 17th in the form of a Buddhist service.

KAMEKICHI MIYATA

The death occured at the New Denver Hospital of Kamekichi Miyata of Sandon on Aug. 21.

HATSU OKI

There passed away suddenly Mrs. Hatsu Oki of Slocan on Aug. 16. Cremation took place at New Denver on the following day. She is survived by three children.

KAMEKICHI KAWASHIMA

The final rites were held for on Aug. 19. He passed away on the 18th shortly after his entering the hospital.

An UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR SAYS:

The Most Important Nisei Job is Making Good Public Relations

THE BIGGEST JOB of the Nisei in America is to rectify distortions in the attitude of the public, states Elmer Smith, assistant professor in anthropology at the University of Utah, who is a member of several national organizations formed to combat racial discrimination. At the school he is a Nisei student advisor.

Writing in the Pacific Citizen, Mr. Smith notes that what the Nisei is primarily interested in, is the problem of his relation to other Americans in this country. The Nisei knows, better than any "outsiders", the ways by which fortune has changed the relations between himself and many of the Caucasian people in his community.

PEOPLE HAVE PREJUDICES

In dealing with the problem of the Nisei and public relations, the writer continues, we must remember first that the people one meets in common life activities are, on the whole, ignorant about all other peoples other than those in their own communities and inner circle of friends. It must be remembered too, that most people have opinions and prejudices about others of a different racial or ethnic group. These opinions and prejudices have been taken over from stories and descriptions made by other prejudiced people.

"To remember this, of course, means that each person of the opposite group—in this case, the persons of Japanese ancestry—must act as a re-educating force to these types of persons. What each Nisei does in developing good or bad impressions on other persons, influences not only how he gets along in his own community, but also how other Nisei will be treated and accepted or rejected."

It is unfortunate, states the writer, that many of the Nisei do not seem to realize this, and as a result have had bad effects upon other persons, not only Nisei but also other persons.

Mr. Smith has several advices to give to the Nisei.

"When asked to participate in constructive activities, Nisei should do so and not find some weak excuse. They can show that they are able to deliver the goods and be a constructive force in the community as a whole. Nisei should, of course, work together in such activities that they need or desire, but they must also work with other groups for the common good. This may take a lot of initiative on the part of the Nisei, but only by doing this can many of the negative points of view of certain groups be decreased."

"Never before has a group of people been given the chance to do much in so short a time in re-educating other people's points of view about persons of different ancestry. Many of the Caucasians met in travel do not know what persons of Japanese ancestry are really like. This has been shown over and over again by countless Nisei who have met with only courtesy and kindly interest in their travelling."

Continuing with his advice, the writer gives two points which he regards as dangerous to any adequate adjustment in new communities.

DO NOT CONGREGATE

"Do not congregate into gangs; do not rush to any one particular area just because your friends are there, and do not, if at all possible all live in a given area of a community.

"Do not all try to get into a particular region because you hear it is kind in its treatment of the Japanese. This is one of the best ways to decrease that kindness. The Nisei must spread out, integrate themselves into the American pattern in terms of individuals, not of groups of persons. Each Nisei is on his own, and by making the necessary adjustments as individuals, he will aid all the Nisei.

"There are many groups throughout the country that are vitally interested in the Nisei and their treatment and adjustment. These groups are interested not only from a purely unselfish viewpoint but a selfish one as well. They know that in a democracy all persons have a stake in what goes on in our social, economic and political life. If one group of people is discriminated against, no group or person is safe from like discrimination.

"These groups working today with and for the Nisei realize that in order for all persons to be safe from attack, no one group of persons must be allowed to be the scapegoat for a group of narrow-minded, power-drunk demagogues. The many-headed viper of nazistic racial discrimination must not be allowed to entwine its slimy body around any group, or it will soon squeeze that group to death and look around for another."

In concluding, Mr. Smith describes 'race' as a very tricky term, having no specific meaning.

OUR PARTINGS

By Rev. K. Shimizu

(From "The Shepherd's Call")

"After saying good-by to them, he went up the hill to pray." Mark, 6:46. Moffatt.

One of the painful experiences of life is to bid good-by to persons and things we love. Yet, it seems to be an unavoidable necessity for growth and progress. We have to break away from the old if we are to have a new; we must be willing to part with the good if we are to attain the better; we must die to the narrow, lower self, if we wish to rise in a larger and higher self.

One of the dead weights which keep this world from achieving a true peace and progress is the presence in the minds of men and women, of a lingering affection for things which should be cast off—old ideas and practises which once served good purposes, but now have turned evil because they are out-of-date.

"Forgetting the things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark," says Paul, and he advises, "to put off the old man, and put on the new." That is the way of growth.

Painful as is the parting from each other of the members of the family or of friendship circles, we should remember that it too is unavoidable for the deepening, widening and heightening of life. "It is expedient for you that I go away," said Jesus to his disciples at the parting supper. Although they could not understand the true meaning of his words at the time, the disciples discovered the [illegible] significance of it later at the Pentecost.

So may our parting be [illegible]

It's Back to School Again

(Continued from Page 1)

that alterations have begun on the Number 2 bunkhouse at Popoff for conversion to a new school building.

The building when completed will contain five rooms, and in the meantime until the end of September, the teachers will conduct classes in their own homes. Previously the Popoff children have attended the Bayfarm school, half a mile away.

Bayfarm children will now be able to attend their classes on a full time basis.

The number of pupils and instructors for the centres and the principals are:

Bayfarm - Slocan, 460 pupils, 22 teachers, Takashi Tsuji; Popoff, 180 children, 12 teachers, Yoshiko Tanabe; Lemon Creek, 530 students taught by 26 instructors, Irene Uchida; New Denver, 275 with 14 on the staff, Mary Nagai; Rosebery 100 pupils, 6 teachers, Amy Iwasaki; Sandon has 175 with 10 teachers, Terry Sugiura; Kaslo, 185 and 10 teachers, Molly Fujita. Tashme, has the largest number with over 600 children and a staff of 30, Myea Okamura is the principal.

In Greenwood the schools will carry on under church sponsorship as in the past, especially through the Catholic Church.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES

The high school situation which has been extremely uncertain ever since evacuation, is now on firmer footing, thanks to the efforts of the Catholic and United Churches.

The Catholic-sponsored schools have been active in Greenwood, Slocan and New Denver and it is believed that these services may be made available to Sandon students this fall. The United Church schools have been functioning in Tashme, Lemon Creek and in New Denver. In Kaslo as last year, many will be able to attend the local school paying the monthly fee. For students unable to attend it is expected that special classes will be organized.

School directors and teachers themselves are anxious to have Grade 9 classes added to the regular school grades, thus providing at least a complete Junior High course.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

University education is again the goal of many young Nisei, according to the Student Relocation Committee in Kaslo.

Last week a report from Edmonton said that three Nisei had been given permission to reside in the city for the purpose of attending college.

Universities and colleges in the east have as a whole adopted a more liberal policy in regard to students of Japanese ancestry. It is indicated that a fair number will be able to continue with their studies this year.

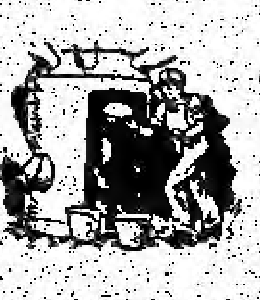
Training schools for nurses have also accepted applications from Nisei girls seeking to become trained in that profession.

WARNING

COAL WILL BE SCARCE NEXT WINTER !!!

Prepare your home now for adequate warmth with smaller fuel consumption

TO SAVE COAL CHECK THESE POINTS



HOW TO GET MORE HEAT

Pipes and furnaces must be clean, and grates in good order. If one or two rooms are hard to heat, you are wasting fuel. A minor adjustment can probably remedy this. Have a competent man check your heating system, and make necessary repairs. Insulate your furnace and pipes when necessary.

HOW TO AVOID HEAT LOSSES

Storm windows and doors must fit snugly and be weatherstripped. Lack of storm windows can cause as much as 20% heat loss. Caulking should be done around windows, doors and in cracks in brick work (some hardware stores have caulking guns for rent). Broken glass should be replaced, and loose panes puttied. Small expenditures on such work will save much fuel.

HOW TO SAVE STILL MORE

You can save fuel and money by having your home properly insulated. It is a proven fact that in many homes lack of adequate insulation (including storm windows) results in unnecessary consumption of fuel—up to as much as 30%. Watch for later instructions on how to fire your furnace properly.

HAVE YOUR HOME INSPECTED FOR HEATING AND INSULATION DEFECTS

Get advice now! Skilled workmen and supplies are scarce. If you delay in getting your home ready for winter you may not be able to get the services you need.

Save one ton in five

Exchange Group Leaves From Winnipeg for U.S.

WINNIPEG, Man.—61 Japanese who are to be repatriated in exchange for civilians in Japan left for Chicago on Aug. 29, to proceed to New York. From New York they will board the S.S. Gripsholm with other Japanese from various American countries.

GREENWOOD, B. C.—Fourteen Greenwood and Alpine Inn Japanese left their homes on Aug. 24 for Winnipeg. The number consisted of two Greenwood families, the Teranishis and the Tabatas, and two Alpine Inn and Christina Lake families, the Yoshidas and the Kitas.

Properties For Sale

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Custodian Enemy Property in an advertisement in the last week's Daily Province offered for sale, 14 Japanese properties located in the City of Vancouver and in Steveston. Deadline for tenders was set at Sept 15.

Wood Cutting Hard Work

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bronze bodies moving in co-ordinated smoothness.

A report in a Kootenay paper informs that "All (wood camps in the Kootenay-Slocan area) are well-equipped, with MODERN CHAIN SAWS cutting the wood at a fast rate ..." The only power in the Kaslo camp is manpower ... sweat, muscle and energy ....

After the logs are bucked into four-foot lengths, the splitters come into the scene. With, sledge, wedge and axe and peevee the wood is split and cut into smaller and carryable sizes ..

When the split wood is at a higher level than the road, the crew that piles the wood and loads it on the trucks have a comparatively easy time because they can use their portable chutes to slide the wood down with ... but otherwise with sacks slung on their backs to protect their shoulders the men, young and old, carry the lengths to the road through angled undergrowth and ground littered with dead stumps.

Roaring up the hill in super low gear comes a huge truck. Spitting on their hands, and with many a grunt the loader hurl the wood, heavy because of its greenness, onto the back and careful piling is done to get a near three-cord load on it. With three trucks operating the average of thirty-six cords a day are taken out of the hills and loaded onto the box cars down near the lake.

POWDER!

The steady routine of the cutting and loading is distrupted when the cry of "Powder!!" comes echoing up and everyone takes up the yell and seeks shelter. The blasting is of a stump that hinders the road gang's progress.

A big Boom!! the ground under our feet shakes with the shock, up in the sky pieces of wood and rock are floating languidly, the patter of debris on the branches of the trees sounds nearby. The noise echoes and re-echoes from the trees and the hills ..... a big piece of stump comes hurtling belatedly through the air ...

Many sounds vibrate in the clean fresh wood-smelling air of the forest the groan of the loaded truck can be heard dying as it winds its way down ... the sun is behind the trees now and the shade is very welcome ... he hum. wonder when it'll be five o'clock and time to go home....

GENEROUS DONATIONS

A generous donation from Mr. Matsuichi Ishii, Princeton, B. C. in commemoration of his recent marriage is gratefully acknowledged by the New Canadian.

An anonymous donation from a reader in the Okanagan Centre B. C. is gratefully acknowledged by the New Canadian.

Round the Towns...

"O-Bon" Service

SLOCAN, B. C.—Under the auspices of the Slocan Buddhist Church, the annual "o-bon" memorial service was held on August 22. In the evening, a "bon" odori featuring young Nisei girls in colorful kimonos was held at the Bayfarm schoolgrounds.

Celebrate Labor Day

GREENWOOD, B. C.—(From the Grand Forks Gazette). Greenwood's Labour Day celebration promises to be a riot of colourful action. Starting off with a parade followed by a display of Japanese dancing on Copper Street, with a elaborate program of various contests of skill, novelty races and entertainment of many kinds the September 6th holiday promises to one of the biggest days in Greenwood history.

One of the day's most important activities, reports the Gazette, will be the softball series with teams from Greenwood, Midway and Alpine Inn, Dr. George Ishiwara and Joe Fukui are managing the series.

All proceeds from the concessions and events of this Labour Day Carnival are to be given to the Greenwood branch of the Red Cross Society.

JCCL Funds for Books

KASLO.—The balance of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council of $70.00 has been donated to the interior town schools in form of text-books. Appreciations are extended by the directors of the schools for this wecome gift which they assert will be of much use during the coming fall term.

Sandon High Students Thank Their Teachers

By A Student

SANDON, B. C.—On the afternoon of August 16, the students of the Sandon High made a mad rush to the post-office when they heard that the examination results had come. While some students were flustered and with trembling fingers opened their envelopes, others slowly and cautiously opened theirs.

Just as excited over the results were our teachers who, throughout the whole year taught us earnestly and unfalteringly. Early in the morning before work, an hour during lunch and at night after a tiring day, they faithfully held classes for us.

Our teachers who have gone east are: Miss Yaoko Hemmi, Mr. Goji Suzuki, Mr. Hideo Shigei and Mr. Jimmy Kagawa. The others are: Miss Eiko Hemmi, our principal, Miss Eileen Shintani, Miss Barbara Murata, Mrs. McTavish, now in New Denver, Dr. E. Kuwahara, Mr. Tommy Yamamoto, Mr. Frank Yoshy, Mr. Masao Kuwabara, Mr. Mits Nakashiba and Mr. Mas Nakatsuka.

We, students of the Sandon High sincerely appreciate the time and work our teachers expended for our sake. To all our teachers, wherever they may be, we say with gratefulness from the bottom of our hearts—THANK YOU.

WHEN SENDING IN CHANGE OF ADDRESS, BE SURE TO ENCLOSE YOUR FORMER ONE AS WELL!!

Must Fight For Right To Live As Humans

(Continued from Page 1)

any privation or great discomfort, although we learned at first hand that many had been through hardship and difficulty to gain all they had.

We found, too, that whatever ignorant, fearful rabble-rousers on the Pacific Coast have ever charged about a low Japanese standard of living, the farm labor of Southern Ontario has been even worse off. And though Japanese may be charged by the same critics with the "vice" of industry and willingness to work hard and long, a backward farm peasantry in Ontario can be charged with the same "vices". The general comment heard everywhere is that people in rural Ontario work hard and long, and it takes a good man to keep up to them.

DID GOOD JOB

If it is merely a question of eating three times daily with a roof over your head, there is perhaps not a great deal that rural Ontario can offer over British Columbia. Thus far, the families which have settled on the farms have been largely of non-farm origin. They have taken farm work as a stepping stone to settlement in the town or city. Their adjustment to such a totally different environment has thus not always been an easy one. But they have buckled down to do a good job, in such a manner as to earn the respect of employers and the friendship of their communities. In some instances they have helped materially to raise labor standards for farm work in their district generally. And though they may start the day's work at five a.m. there is no immediate outcry that they are thereby undermining the white man's standards.

Most of the young men who worked the sugar beets last year — and did so much to show the local people that all Japanese Canadians are not saboteurs — have moved to the cities. But a surprising number have remained, scattered about in various districts. So scattered, in fact, that you never hear of them, unless you go down there and inquire about them.

The fact is that they are already being absorbed as individuals into their communities. And their neighbours are thinking of them as Jiro and Slim and Satoshi and Bob, rather than as "the Japs". As the Michigan Central agent at Charing Cross said. ... "Yeah, they live just down there on the Wilson farm. I see the boy running around with the kids at school all the time." And a village community was all prepared to circulate a petition in support of a Nisei whose application for enlistment in the army had been turned down.

This, indeed, is the crux of the question. It is not merely the three squares per day that we are concerned with. It goes far deeper than that. It concerns our elemental human right to live, to grow, to learn, to work, to find opportunity, to walk proudly and freely with respect for ourselves and our fellows.

A FIGHTING CHANCE

And our conviction is that new frontiers in Ontario — or east of the Rockies — offer us a better fighting chance than the old familiar world of British Columbia, now apparently sick unto death with the fever of anti-Japanese prejudice. We, as a group of Canadians, are seeking to escape from that corrosive intolerance reflected, for instance, in the columns of the Kelowna Courier, gleefully reporting that the central Okanagan has finally decided "that Japanese labor shall be retained only as long as the shortage of labor prevails." They might, indeed, have agreed that they would use black horses in their fields only as long as white ones were not available.

And the new frontier that we saw in Ontario is not an insuperably difficult one. On the contrary, it should be much easier than that first opened up on the Pacific Coast by adventurous immigrants from Japan. The Nisei have already gone to the polls as free and equal citizens on that frontier. Over three centuries ago a small group of determined people fled from the intolerance that hounded them in their homes. They journeyed 3000 miles across the sea to a wholly new and unknown land, grappling with hardship and overcoming difficulty—to establish the sanctity of human rights. The challenge to Japanese Canadians today is not different in principle from that met by the Pilgrim Fathers. They fought for the right to worship as they believed. Our challenge is simply whether we are going to live timorously here in B.C. regarded merely as beasts of burden or whether we are going to strike out boldly to work and fight for the right to be human beings.